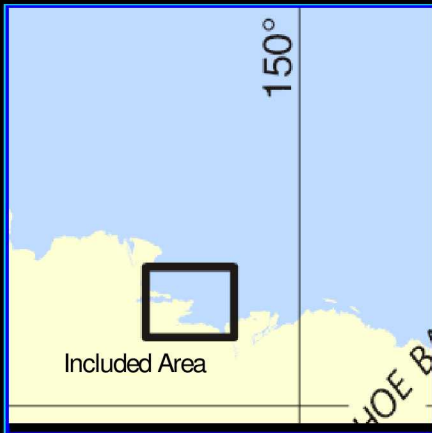


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

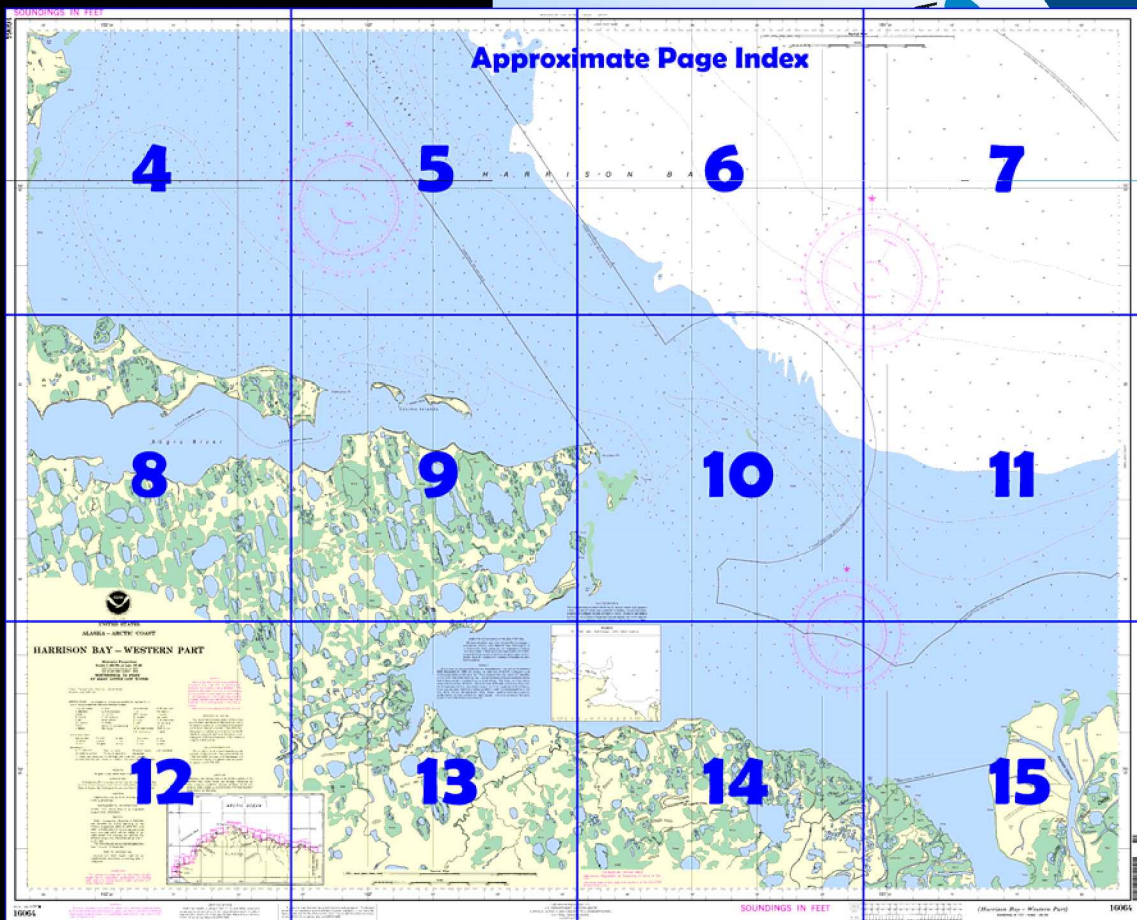
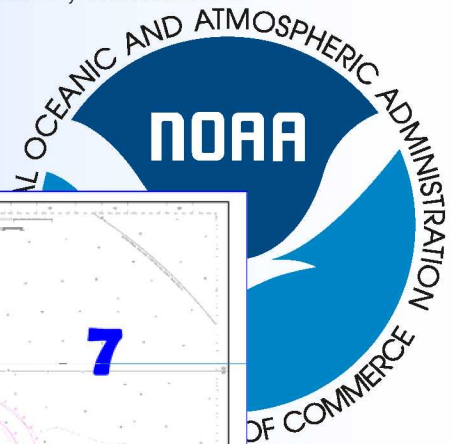
## Harrison Bay - Western Part

(NOAA Chart 16064)

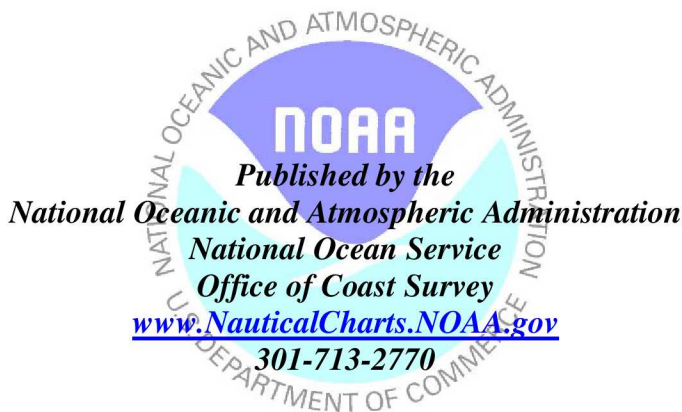


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

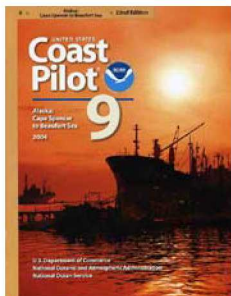
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(157) **Harrison Bay** is between Cape Halkett and Oliktok Point, 50 miles to the ESE; the inland extent is about 15 miles from the general line of the coast. The inner part of the bay is very shallow, and the Colville River delta projects several miles from the SE side. **Pacific Shoal**, 3 to 5 feet deep and 5 miles in N-S length, is centered about 8 miles SE of Cape Halkett. In 1969, a vessel with a draft of 26 feet reported touching bottom in 70°57.5'N.,

150°33.5'W. In 1992, a shoal with a depth of 7 feet was reported in about 70°40'56.8"N., 150°55'28.6"W.

(158) **Saktuina Point** (70°34.9'N., 152°02.3'W.), 14 miles S from Cape Halkett, is the easternmost tip of the narrow peninsula that forms the N side of Kogru River. The **Eskimo Islands**, 1 mile E of Saktuina Point, have bluffs up to 20 feet in height.

(159) **Kogru River** is a series of connected lakes that form a 10-mile-long lagoon that empties into Harrison Bay between Saktuina Point and the Eskimo Islands. Entrance depth is about 4 feet and greater depths are reported inside.

(160) **Atigaru Point**, 7 miles E of Saktuina Point, is a low headland with extensive bars and shoals to the E and SE. Natives report fair anchorage for small craft 3 miles S of the point

Table of Selected Chart Notes

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**HEIGHTS**

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

**NOTE A**

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.258" southward and 11.521" westward to agree with this chart.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

Tides: The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.

**Mercator Projection**  
**Scale 1:49,794 at Lat. 70°35'**  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**  
**AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

**POLLUTION REPORTS**

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**WARNING**

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

**AUTHORITIES**

Hydrography (From surveys of 1952-53) and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the State of Alaska, the Geological Survey, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

**UPDATING SERVICE**

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**NOTE X**

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

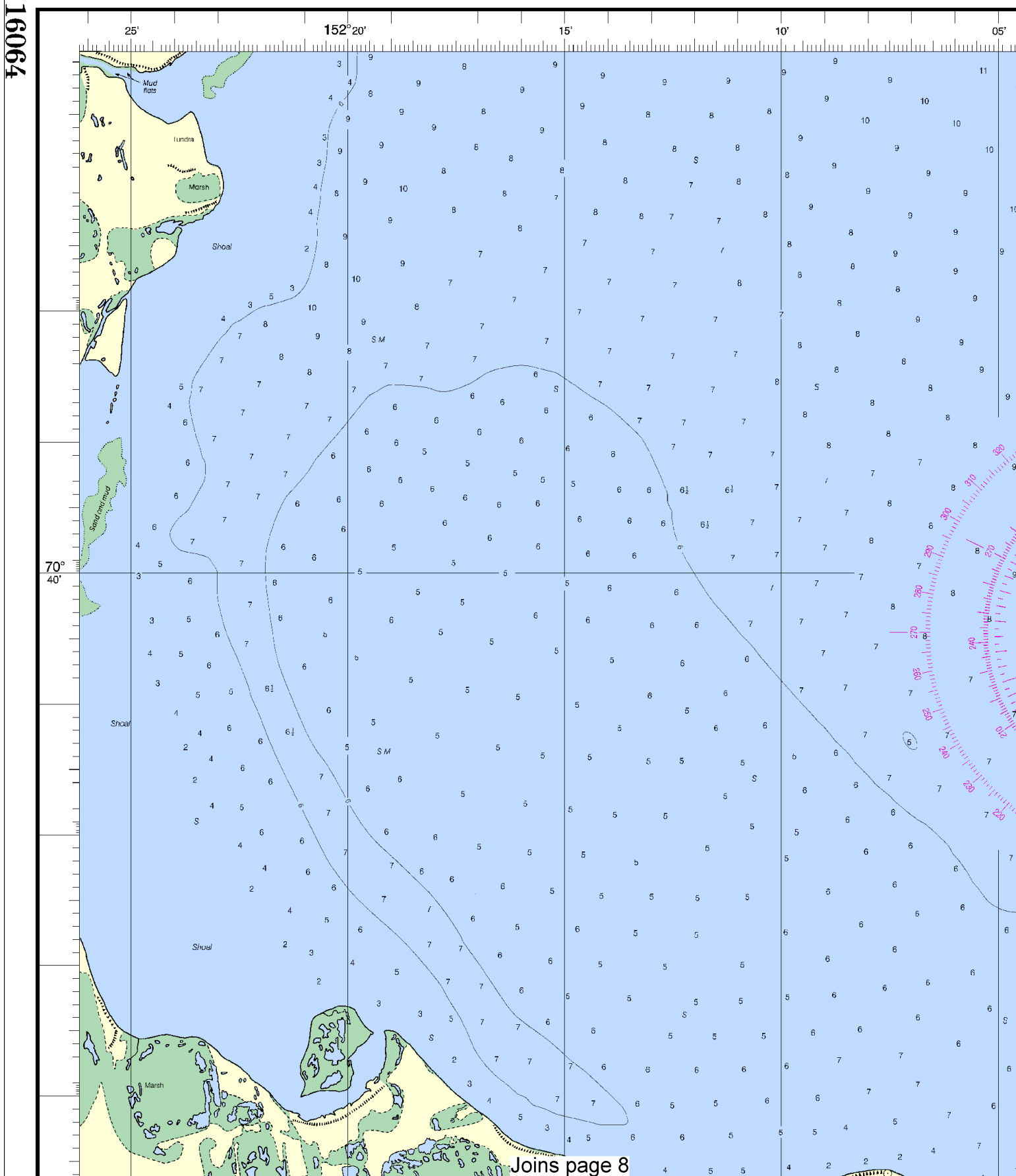
**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

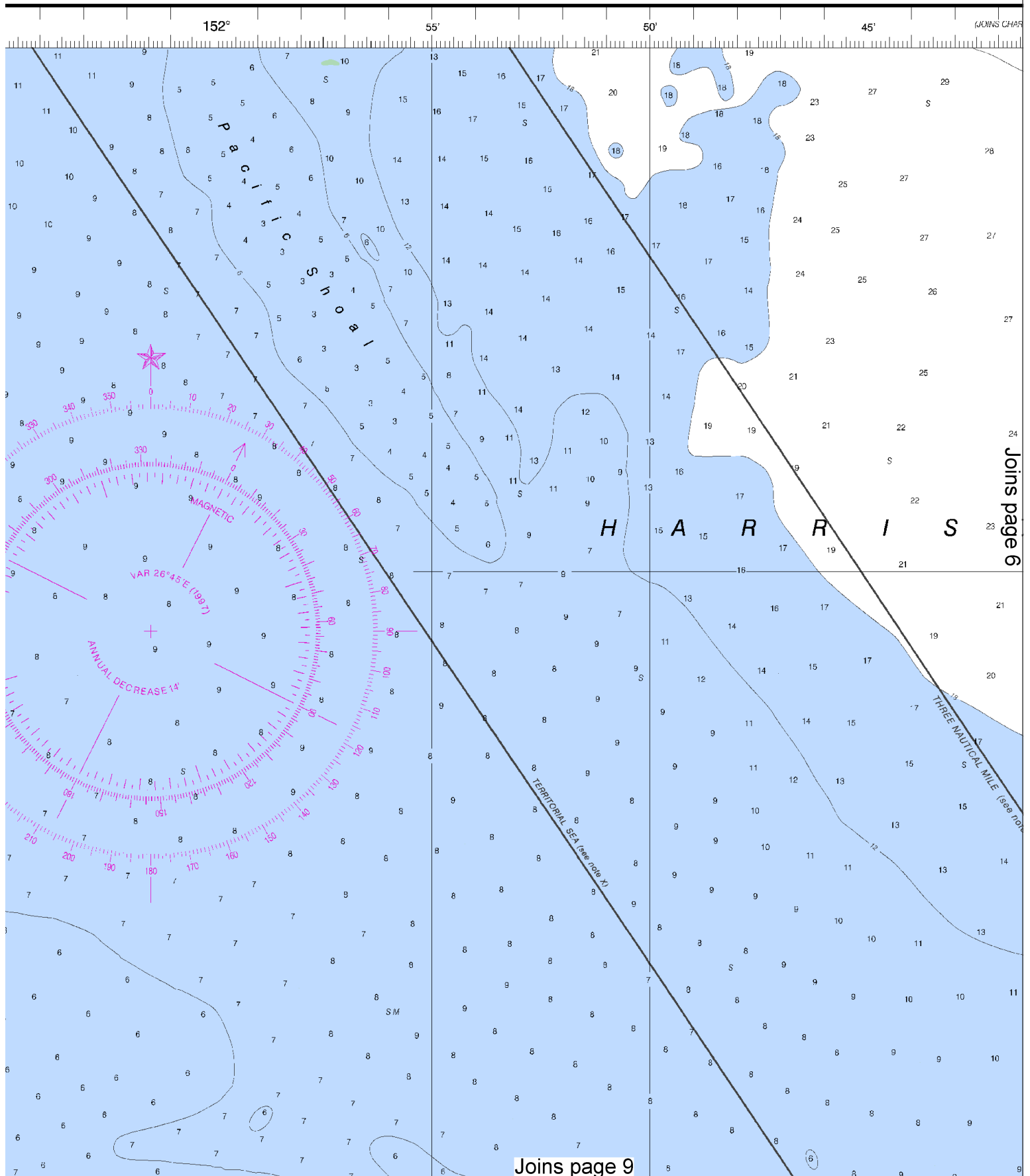
ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)				
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):				
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower	
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating	
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds	
Bn beacon	LT LO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector	
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles	
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick	
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white	
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle	
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow	
Bottom characteristics:				
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky
Miscellaneous:				
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged	
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		
⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.				
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.				

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

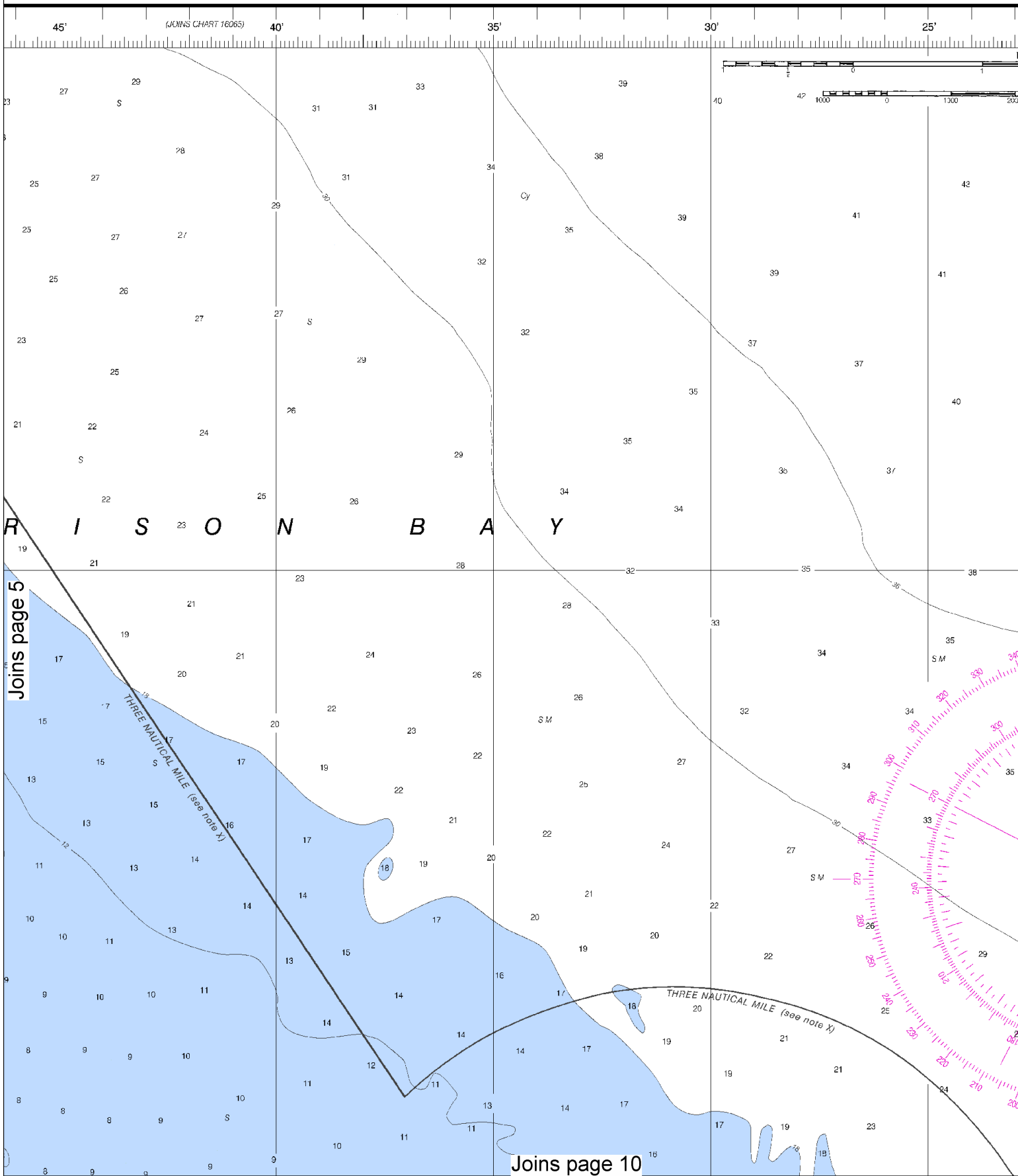
16064

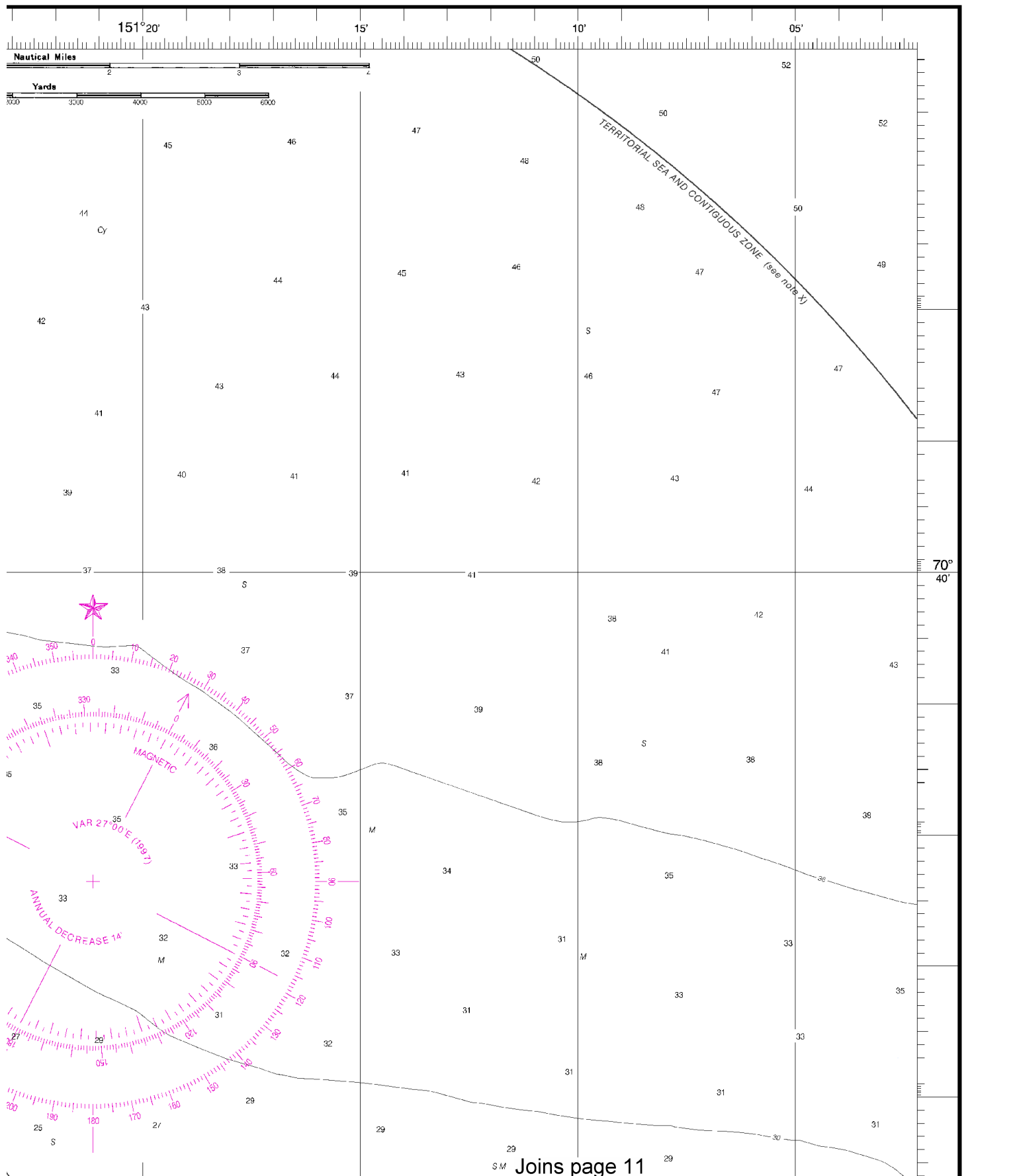






This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:71134. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4

35'

30'



UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - ARCTIC COAST

K-o g r u R i v e r

5 ft to 6 ft depths reported

4 ft to 5 ft depths reported

6 ft bluffs

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Marsh

Joins page 12

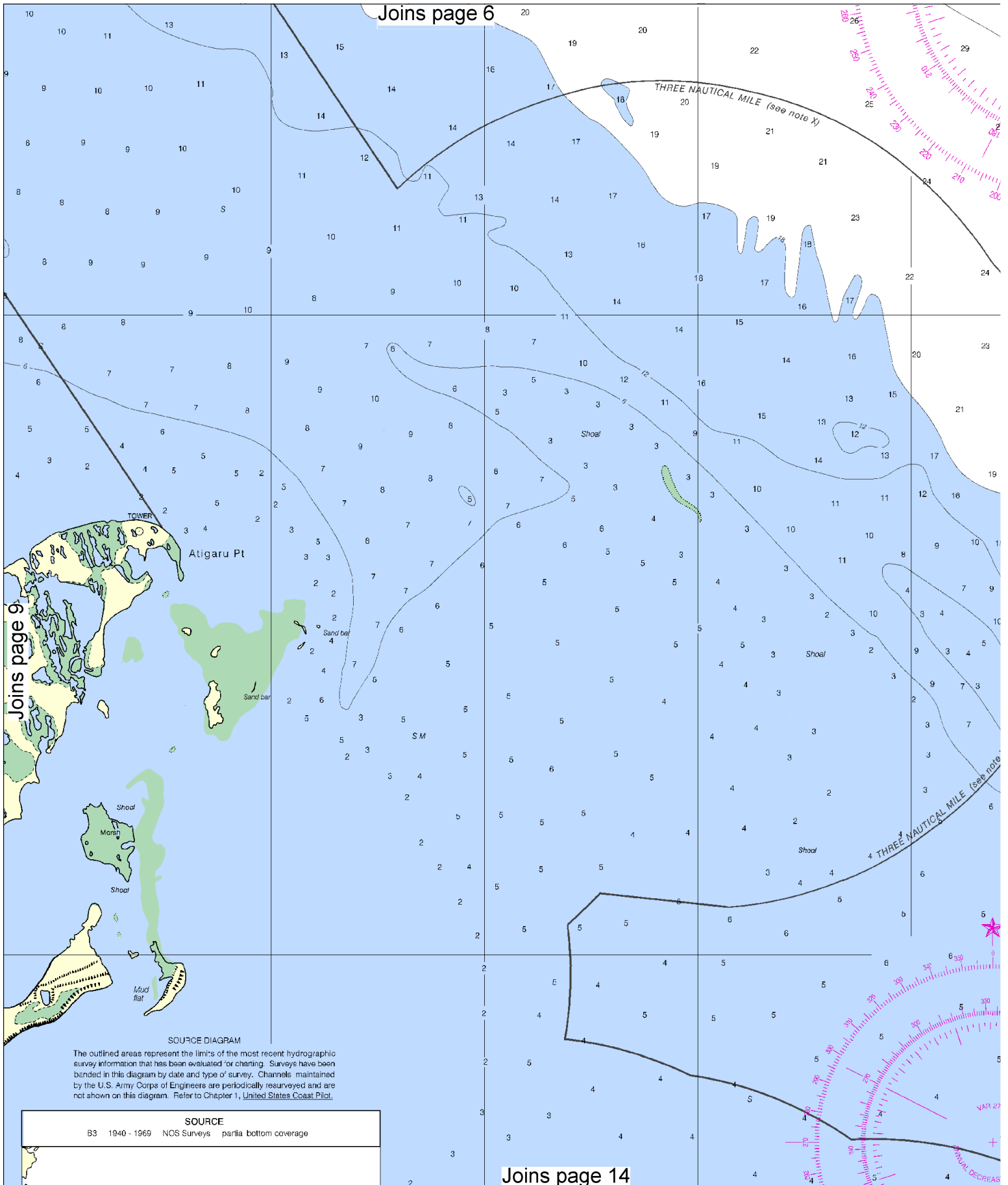
8



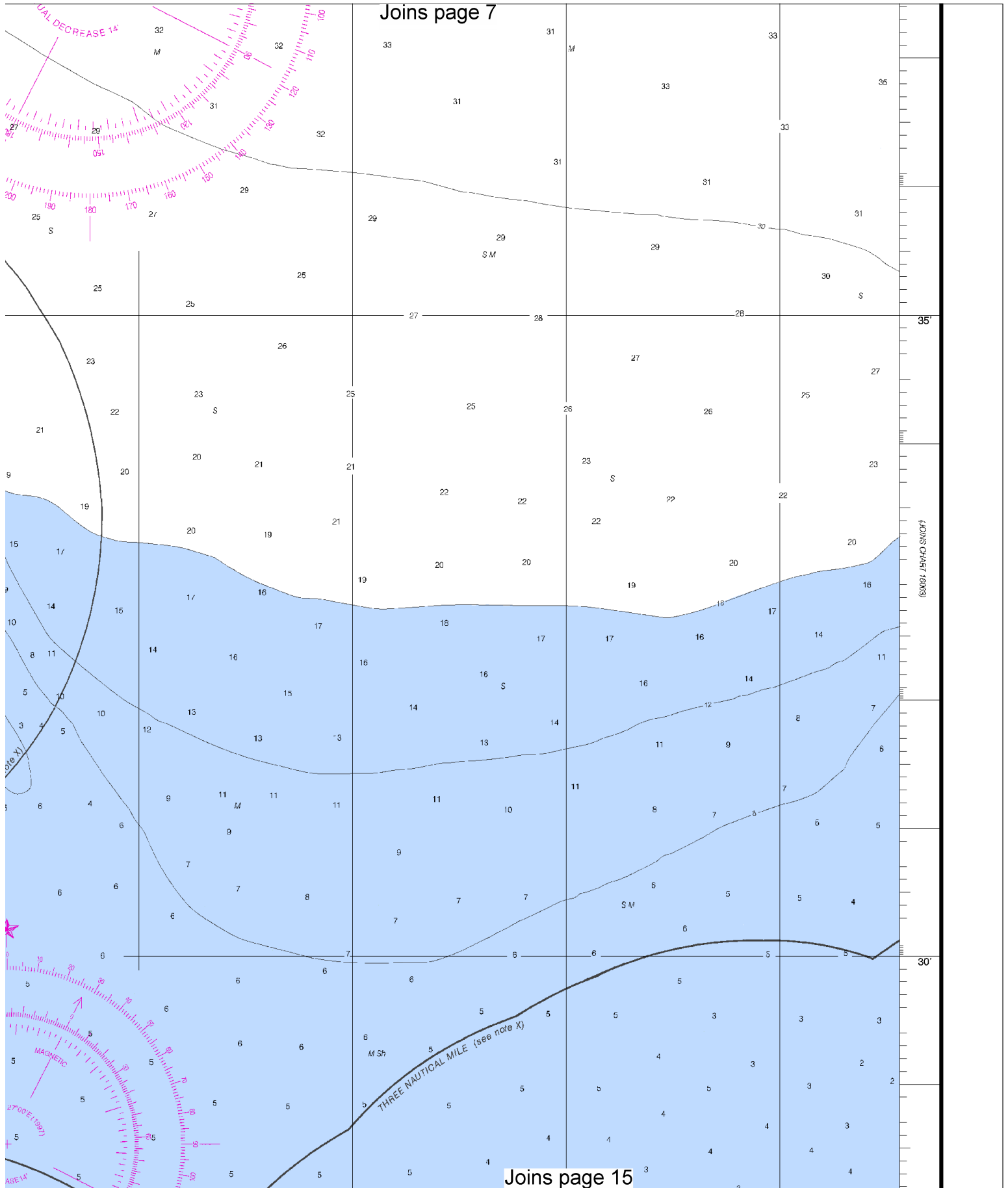




Joins page 6



Joins page 7



Joins page 15

## HARRISON BAY – WESTERN PART

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

**Tides:** The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO astronomical	G groin	M mouse code	R RH radio tower
A alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	ISO isosceles	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Pn beacon	LT HO ighthouse	OC occulting	S=C sector
C can	M nautical mile	O orange	ST M statute miles
DIA diphthers	M minutes	Q orange	VV very quick
F fixed	QQUITT TR microwave tower	Q quick	W white
FI flashing	MR marker	R Rf radio reflector	WHS whistle
		RA Rf radar beacon	Y yellow

Bottom character sticks

Bkls boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys cysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Gcs grass	M mud	S sand

Miscellaneous:

AU H authorized	Obst obstruction	PD position doubtful
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Reo reported

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography (From surveys of 1952-53) and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the State of Alaska, the Geological Survey, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

**CAUTION**

Depths may vary as much as 6 feet due to iceberg groundings.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important  
supplemental information.

RACON

Radar Transponder Beacons or RACONS are activated by radars operating on the X-Band frequencies 9300 to 9450 MHz and when activated will emit an international morse code character which will be visible on the radar screen that activated the RACON. The effective range of the RACONS will be from 11 to 27 miles.

The RACONS will be maintained seasonally from 1 July to 15 September.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**WARNING**

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

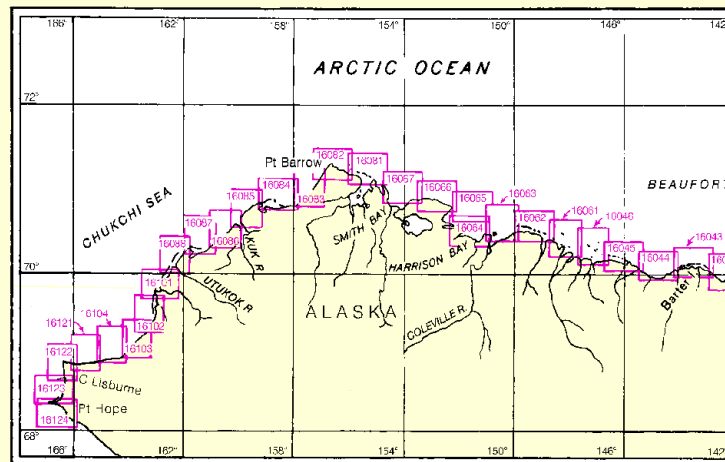
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.258' southward and 11.521" westward to agree with this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**CAUTION**

Mariners are advised that in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea, water levels are strongly influenced by meteorological conditions. Strong off-shore winds can produce water depths up to 0.6 meters (2.6 feet) less than those shown on this chart.



6th Ed., July 19/97 ■

16064

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

## UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

This nautical chart has been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard. The U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy encourage you to report errors or omissions in this chart to the U.S. Coast Guard, NOAA, Silver Spring, MD.



SOURCE D

The outlined areas represent the limit survey information that has been evaluated in this diagram by date and type by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Not shown on this diagram. Refer to C

SOUR

B3 1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys

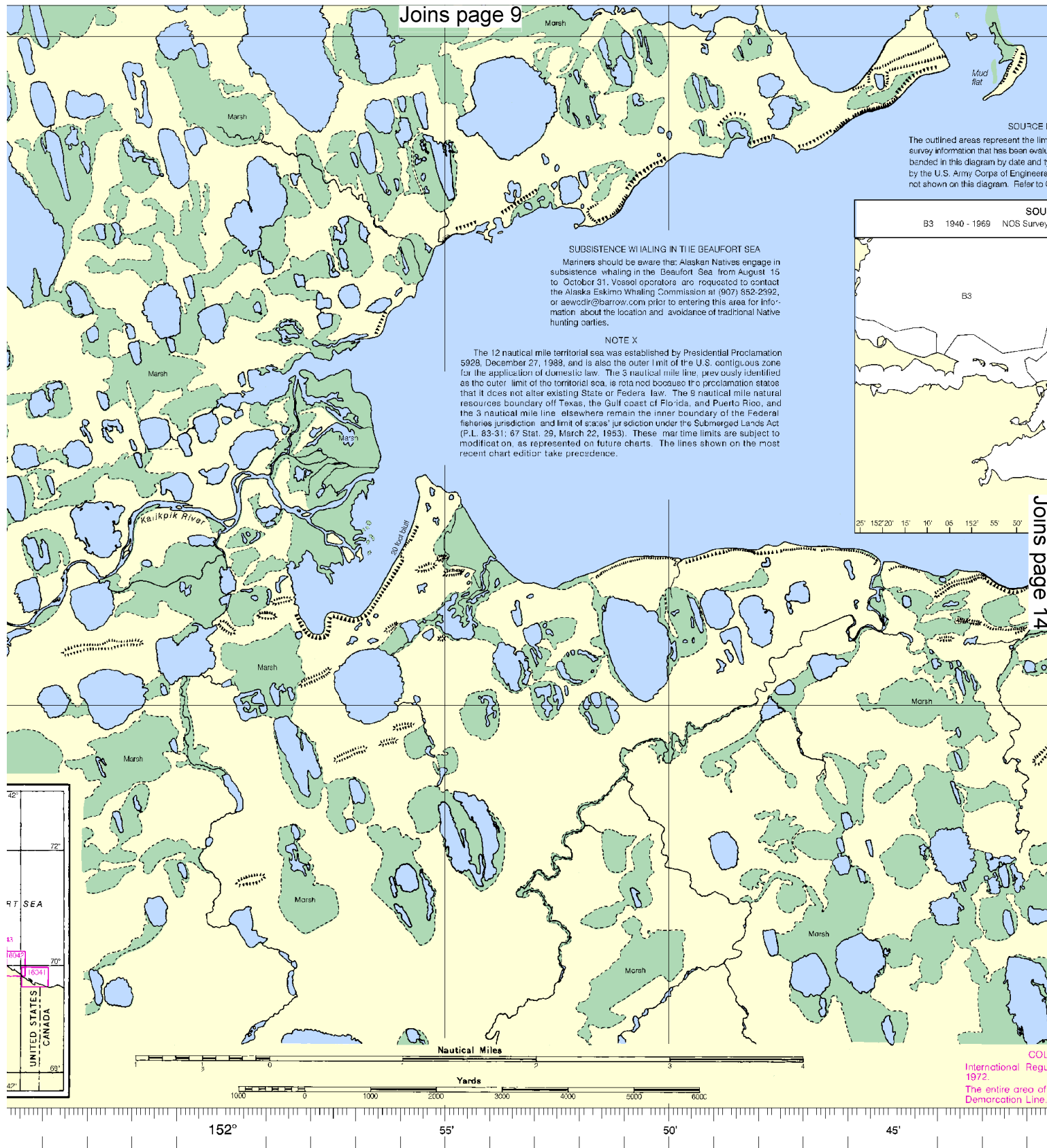
## SUBSISTENCE WHALING IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

Mariners should be aware that Alaskan Natives engage in subsistence whaling in the Beaufort Sea from August 15 to October 31. Vessel operators are requested to contact the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission at (907) 852-2392, or [awecdir@barrow.com](mailto:awecdir@barrow.com) prior to entering this area for information about the location and avoidance of traditional Native hunting parties.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5028, December 27, 1983, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is not shown because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction, and limit of easel jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333). These inner limits are shown in the chart, but are subject to modification on, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart editor take precedence.

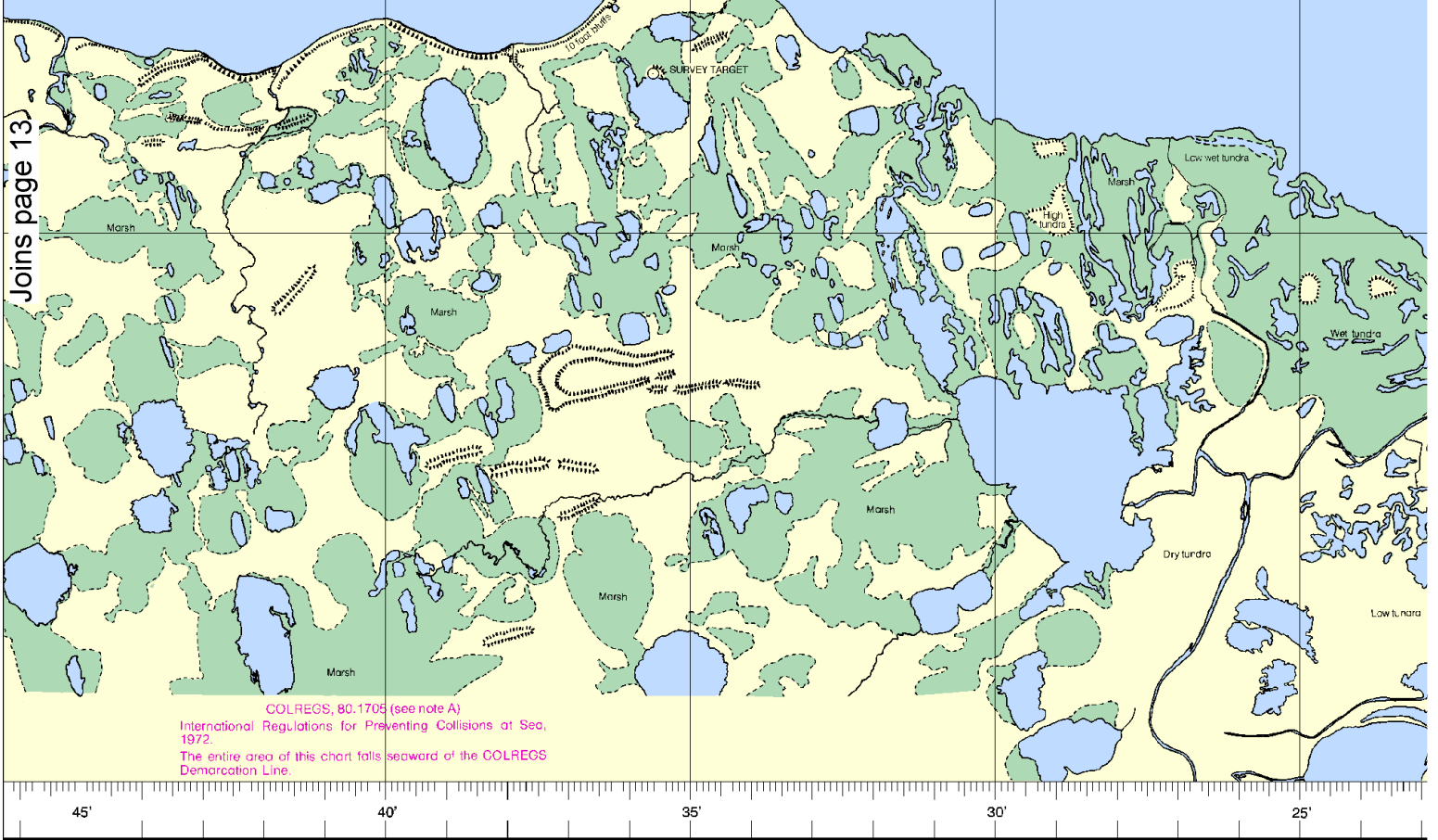
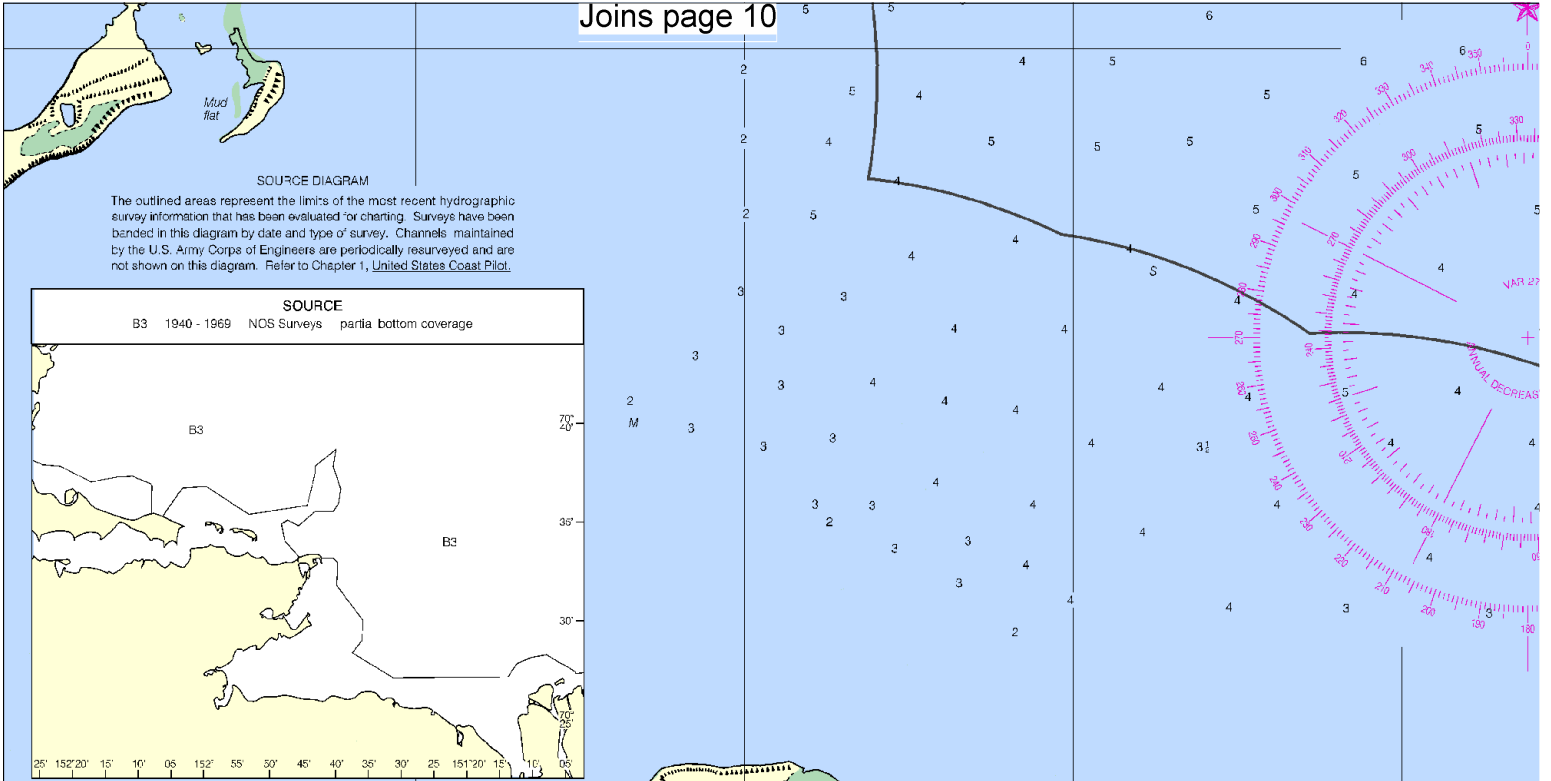
Joins page 14



It has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National ages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



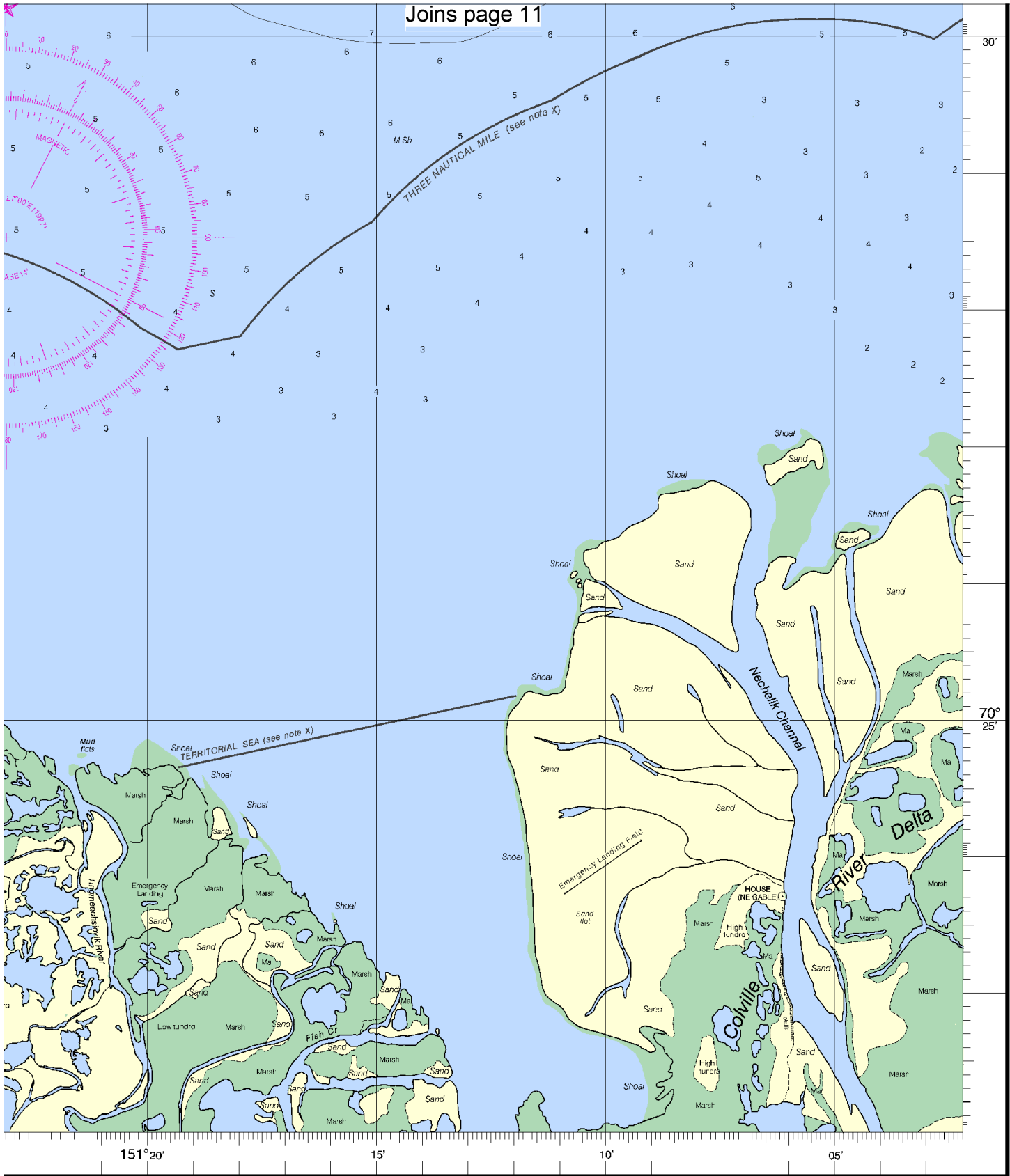


COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)  
 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea,  
 1972.  
 The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS  
 Demarcation Line.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

Joins page 11



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Harrison Bay - Western Part)  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:49,794

16064

ED NO 6  
NSN 7642014011334  
NIMA STOCK NO 16XHA16064

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).